



44-141(3)
Rural District Council of Chancetonbury

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1965

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

1. Dr. Didsbury	C.407
2. Mr. Morley Parry	A.400
3. Mr. Perry	A.405

Rural District Council of Chancetonbury

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
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ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WORKS COMMITTEE

(as at May 1965)

Chairman - Mrs. G. F. Hoskins
Vice-Chairman - Mr. W. J. Allfrey
Ex-Officio - Mr. D. P. Toomey
 (Chairman of the Council)

Members

Mr. G. A. Appleton
Mrs. M. E. Ashton
Mr. H. S. Baker
Capt. C. R. Batchelor
Mr. P. E. H. Chambers
Mr. Benson Coleman
Lt.-Col. L. G. M. Keevil
Mr. J. H. Knight
Mr. F. H. Lucas
Mr. H. G. Paton
Mrs. S. Rathbone
Mr. H. J. Skinner

--ooOoo--

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Rosetta Barker
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

* A. R. Moore

Additional Public Health Inspector

* F. J. B. Taylor
(Resigned November 1965)

Clerical Staff

Mrs. H. J. Davidson

Miss L. Knight

Rodent Operator

S. Vickers

holds

- (a) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

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Telephone
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,
St. Wilfrid's,
Ham Road,
Shoreham-by-Sea.

August 1966

To the Chairman and Members
of Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1965.

The mid-year population was 24,900, this being 520 more than in 1964. Births numbered 386 (374 in 1964) and of these 25 were illegitimate (19 in 1964). There were 349 deaths from all causes (312 in 1964).

Deaths of infants under one year numbered 9 (8 in 1964). Cancer deaths totalled 77 (63 in 1964). Vascular lesions of the Nervous System increased from 32 in 1964 to 57 in 1965. There was one death from Tuberculosis of the lungs. Motor vehicle accidents were the cause of death in 5 cases and there were 5 deaths from all other accidents (8 and 5 in 1964). There were 3 suicides (3 in 1964).

It will be seen later in the Report that there was an outbreak of food poisoning on a dairy farm and that animals on the farm were infected with the same organism as that isolated in the human cases. This infection is one which is common to man and animals and its prevention and control is becoming increasingly difficult and one of the related factors in this is the intensive rearing of animals practised at the present time.

The Minister has asked that the Report for 1965 shall contain details about food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and I have dealt with this on page 28. The information required relates to Regulations 16 and 19 of the above-named Regulations. Regulation 16 requires that there shall be provided in all food premises "suitable and sufficient wash hand basins..." Regulation 19 requires that there shall be provided in all food premises "suitable and sufficient sinks or other facilities (not being wash hand basins)..."

It seems unfortunate that the requirement "suitable and sufficient" had not excluded wash hand basins in association with water closet accommodation.

The Main drainage schemes of Amberley and of West Chiltonington, Nutborne and Thakeham progressed during the year and two new schemes, those of Wineham and of Coldwaltham and Watersfield were started. Connections to the main sewers were made to properties throughout the year so enabling 137 cesspools to be discontinued.

Notwithstanding the extent of main drainage schemes carried out in the District since 1960 there remain 2,803 cesspools. This form of sewage disposal presents a continuous potential health hazard which is increased by the inevitable difficulties of staff shortage due to sick leave etc., breakdown of vehicles etc., that are at times encountered by the Council in providing an adequate cesspool emptying service. There are a number of areas requiring consideration for a main drainage scheme. One of these is Heath Common situated in the parishes of Sullington, Washington and Thakeham. This is a large area of built-up land with dwellings on it drained to cesspools and septic tanks and zoned as a residential area in the Village Plan. In 1965 the Council gave instructions for a survey of the Heath Common area to be carried out with a view to the preparation of a scheme for that area.

14 new dwellings were built with cesspool or septic tank drainage in 1965. These developments were outside a drainage area. In certain areas of Steyning there is periodic flooding and further consideration was given in 1965 to the preparation of a scheme for the provision of surface water drainage for the parts affected.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Works Committee for their interest and support. I also wish to thank the other Chief Officers and the staff of my Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Rosetta Barker

Medical Officer of Health.

S O C I A L C O N D I T I O N S A N D S T A T I S T I C S

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprising 18 parishes and covering 56,327 acres is situated at the eastern end of the County of West Sussex. Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of 800 feet. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun, cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham-by-Sea, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The District is mainly residential. Industrial hereditaments represent 0.14% of the rateable value. Approximately 9.29% of the dwellings are occupied by persons employed in agriculture.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	56,327
Registrar General's Estimate of resident Population (mid year 1965)	24,900
Density of population: persons per acre	0.44
Rateable Value as at 31st December 1964	£1,122,465
Rateable Value as at 31st December 1965	£1,181,008
Sum represented by penny rate	£4,670
No. of inhabited dwellings at 31st December 1965, according to Rate Book	8,882
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings	21.4

VITAL STATISTICS - 1965

These vital statistics are calculated on Estimated Mid-Year Home Population of 24,900.

BIRTHS

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	.	.	183	178	361
Illegitimate	.	.	8	17	25
			<u>191</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>386</u>

Rate per 1000 population 15.5

Rate after applying Area Comparability Factor 18.6

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) 6.5%

Stillbirths

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	.	.	3	4	7
Illegitimate	.	.	-	-	-
			<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>

Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths 17.8

Total Live and Stillbirths

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	.	.	186	182	368
Illegitimate	.	.	8	17	25
			<u>194</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>393</u>

DEATHS

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	.	.	5	4	9
Illegitimate	.	.	-	-	-
			<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births .	23
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	24.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	-
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births) .	15.5
<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	12.9
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths) .	30.5
<u>Maternal Mortality</u> (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	NIL
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths .	0.0

Infant Deaths

See page 11

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CHANCTONBURY

[illegible]

20. Other Heart Disease	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	
23. Pneumonia	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	
24. Bronchitis	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29. Hypertrophy of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
31. Congenital Malformations	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	
	F	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
34. All Other Accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
35. Suicide	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	182	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	48	80
	F	167	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	32	110

Crude death rate from all causes per 1000 population	14.0
Adjusted death rate	10.8
Number of deaths from Cancer	77

The causes of death listed on the previous two pages are according to the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death. Below is shown the cause headings to which no deaths of Chanctonbury residents were allocated in 1965.

2. Tuberculosis, other
3. Syphilitic Disease
4. Diphtheria
5. Whooping Cough
6. Meningococcal Infections
7. Acute Poliomyelitis
8. Measles
16. Diabetes
22. Influenza
25. Other diseases of respiratory system
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion
36. Homicide

Comparative Statistics, 1965

In order to be able to compare the birth and death rates respectively of districts with each other and with England and Wales the Registrar General supplies an "Area Comparability Factor". This factor enables the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for one area to be compared with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area and with the crude rate for England and Wales. Below is shown the adjusted birth rate and the adjusted death rate for Chanctonbury and the comparable crude rates for England and Wales. A number of other statistical data are also given.

	<u>Chanctonbury</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
* Birth Rate	18.6	18.1
* Death Rate	10.8	11.5
Infant Mortality Rate	23.0	19.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.0	0.25
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	0.04	-
Death Rate from Cancer	3.1	-

* The Area Comparability Factor has been used for the Chanctonbury figures.

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR (with age and sex)

	CAUSE	AGE	SEX
1.	I.a. Intracranial Haemorrhage b. Difficult Labour II. Atelectasis of Lungs	30 min	Female
2.	I.a. ... II. ...	1 hour	Male
3.	I.a. Atelectasis	20 hours	Female
4.	I.a. Multiple congenital malformations	2 days	Male
5.	I.a. Arnold Chiari Syndrome II. Meningocele Spina Bifida	2 days	Female
6.	I.a. Liver failure b. Bile duct atresia II. Duodenal atresia Congenital Heart - Atrial Septal Defect	1 week	Male
7.	I.a. Cerebral Agenesis	1 month	Female
8.	I.a. Acute Bronchopneumonia b. Acute Bronchitis	3 months	Male
9.	I.a. Bronchitis II. Hypsarrhythmia	10 months	Male

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Pneumonia (Acute)
Dysentery	Poliomyelitis
Encephalitis (infective)	Puerperal Pyrexia
Encephalitis (post-infectious)	Relapsing Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Whooping Cough

Below is a list of the diseases notified during 1965 and the number of notifications of each received.

Dysentery	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Erysipelas	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Food Poisoning	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Measles	.	.	.	.	.	.	404
Pneumonia (Acute)	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Scarlet Fever	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Tuberculosis - respiratory	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Whooping Cough	.	.	.	.	.	.	6

Dysentery. Of the six notifications of Dysentery five were single cases. In two of the single cases Salmonella Seftenberg was also isolated from faecal specimens.

The other notification was of a child in a Day Nursery and on investigation it was found that two adults in the Nursery had had symptoms. These two adults and five other children in the Nursery were shown to be carrying the organism. In addition amongst the contacts of the associated families three adults and seven children of school age were also found to be carrying the organism.

Food Poisoning The six notifications of Food Poisoning related to one outbreak and three single cases.

The outbreak was in a Convalescent Home. The organism was *Salmonella typhimurium*.

Another outbreak on a dairy farm came to light through a notification of dysentery, the patient having both dysentery and *Salmonella* infections. Investigation showed that animals were infected with the same *Salmonella*, viz *Salmonella Seftenberg*.

One of the single cases was that of a man who fell ill within 12 hours of returning by air from West Africa. Two organisms, viz *Salmonella typhimurium* (phage type 29) and *Salmonella give* were isolated. Another single case was a merchant seaman who had recently returned from South Africa. The organism was *Salmonella typhimurium*. The organism in the third single case was *Salmonella enteriditis*.

Smallpox - Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1963

In accordance with the above-mentioned Regulations one notification was received and surveillance was carried out.

Bacteriological Examination

As an aid to diagnosis and for the detection of carriers of pathogenic organisms, bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service. During 1965, 293 specimens were submitted for examination.

Authentication of International Certificates of Vaccination (W.H.O. Regulations)

International Certificates of Vaccination are required to be stamped by the local authority and this stamping is carried out in the Public Health Department.

During 1965, 357 Certificates were authenticated.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS - 1965

DISEASE	12-17 years	1 year	2- years	3- years	4- years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	6
Measles	12	35	41	38	56	192	24	3	3	-	-	-	404
Pneumonia (acute)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
TOTALS	12	38	42	41	58	202	24	5	5	5	3	-	435

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLIES

The North West Sussex Water Board is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District since April 1st, 1960, when the water undertaking of the Steyning & District Waterworks Company Limited were taken over by the Board.

The water supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District is obtained from the Harding Pumping Station (River Rother) from the boreholes at Smock Alley and Nutbourne, and in the case of Steyning, Bramber and Upper Beeding, from a borehole in the chalk at Upper Beeding (Steyning Pumping Station).

I am indebted to Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.B., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District (for the period 1st April 1965 - 31st March 1966).

"Quality of piped water supplies - satisfactory

Quantity of piped water supplies - adequate.

The results of bacteriological examinations and chemical analyses of raw and treated waters carried out throughout the period 1st April 1965 - 31st March 1966, are shown on the tables on pages 16 and 17. Fluoride contents are included in these tables.

The waters supplied in the Chanctonbury Rural District are not liable to plumbo-solvent action. Very few samples have been taken in this respect, but those that have been analysed for lead have proved negative.

No evidence of contamination has been isolated in the Chanctonbury District during the period covered by this report."

On page 18 is a table showing the population of the various parishes in the Rural District together with a number of houses in each district with a public water supply. These numbers are approximate because difficulties arise from the fact that most farms and cottages on farms are on metered supplies.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF (a) RAW WATERS (b) FINAL WATERS
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1966

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% Free From Coliform Type	% Free E. Coli
Raw Waters	Hardham River Intake	52	NIL	NIL
	" Borehole No. 2	102	98.0	100
	" Borehole No. 3	142	87.3	99.3
	Combined Borehole Inlet	37	86.5	100
	Haslingbourne Spring	67	31.3	74.6
	" Supplementary	67	41.8	92.5
	" Borehole	66	89.4	100
	Lodsworth	53	100	100
	Nutbourne	51	100	100
	Rogate	54	100	100
	Rotherfield	56	100	100
	Smock Alley	51	100	100
	Steyning	141	78.7	98.6
	Weir Wood	49	4.8	38.8
Final Waters	Hardham	289	100	100
	Haslingbourne	63	93.7	98.4
	Lodsworth	56	100	100
	Nutbourne	50	98.0	100
	Rogate	56	100	100
	Rotherfield	56	100	100
	Smock Alley	50	100	100
	Steyning	238	99.6	100
	Weir Wood	105	99.0	100
	Distribution *	268	95.1	99.6
	Reservoirs	292	94.4	99.6
	Kiosks	264	95.8	100
	New Mains **	259	82.2	98.5

* Analyses of consumer samples which were below standard were found to be satisfactory upon re-examination.

** Satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained from all new mains before putting them into supply.

* CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1966

	SOURCE - No. of samples in brackets									
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	HARDHAM (75)	HASTINGBOURNE (10)	LODSWORTH (10)	NUTBOURNE (10)	ROGATE (10)	ROTHERFIELD (10)	SMOCK ALLEY (9)	STEVENING (10)	WEIR WOOD (76)	
Temp. °C	11.6	10.8	10.8	11.6	10.7	10.7	12.3	-	11.2	
Colour Hazen	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	
pH	7.95	7.45	7.39	7.69	7.78	7.41	7.66	7.59	8.10	
Electric Conductivity	281	470	419	548	198	498	638	406	294	
Total Solids ppm	201	321	283	369	148	339	445	265	196	
Total Hardness ppm	121	223	205	278	79	254	335	192	118	
Temporary Hardness ppm	84	175	167	221	65	206	248	169	55	
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	2.2	9.6	10.6	7.2	3.8	12.7	8.5	6.6	1.5	
Chloride ppm	25	27	26	28	19	24	31	26	29	
Iron ppm	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.06	<0.01	0.02	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	
Manganese ppm	<0.01	0.04	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Aluminium ppm	0.03	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	0.04	
Fluoride ppm	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.13	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.11	
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.20	0.25	0.10	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.15	0.29	

* average figures

Number of Dwelling Houses and Number of Population
Supplied from Public Water Mains
in the Parishes of the
Chanctonbury Rural District

Parish	*No. of houses connected to main	Estimated population supplied
Amberley	211	575
Ashington	544	1,165
Ashurst	97	270
Bramber	181	585
Coldwaltham	276	690
Henfield	1,179	3,225
Parham	74	220
Pulborough	1,070	2,820
Shermanbury	153	455
Steyning	1,120	2,945
Storrington	1,055	2,895
Sullington	475	1,335
Thakeham	407	1,105
Upper Beeding	1,053	2,845
Washington	263	1,105
West Chiltington	540	1,510
Wiston	77	220
Woodmancote	142	415
TOTAL	8,917	24,380

* Figures are approximate

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In 1946 a comprehensive Report was prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the main drainage of certain parts of the Rural District and following on from this, approval was given to schemes for Steyning (including Bramber and Beeding), Pulborough and Henfield. By 1960 these schemes were either completed or in an advanced stage of construction. In addition approval was received for extensions to the sewer and additions to the works at Storrington.

In 1960 the Council proceeded with the remainder of the schemes included in the 1946 Report by means of a Comprehensive Scheme to be carried out in stages. This Comprehensive Scheme covered the following parts of the District: Small Dole, Washington and Ashington, Amberley, Coldwaltham, Watersfield, West Chiltington, Nutbourne, Thakeham, Shermanbury, Blackstone and Wineham.

At the beginning of 1964 the total programme had been completed in respect of the following: Pulborough, Storrington, Sullington(part), Steyning, Bramber, Upper Beeding, Henfield, Blackstone, Small Dole, Ashington and Washington.

The West Chiltington, Nutbourne and Thakeham scheme was under construction and the Amberley scheme was started.

In 1965 the West Chiltington, Nutbourne and Thakeham scheme continued to progress and the Minister of Housing and Local Government approved the acceptance of tenders for the carrying out of work in connection with the Wineham scheme and the Coldwaltham and Watersfield scheme. Work on the Wineham scheme was begun in May and the Coldwaltham and Watersfield scheme was also started in 1965.

Cesspools

There are approximately 2,800 cesspools in the district and the Council provides a cesspool emptying service.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The Council provides a weekly service of refuse collection in the built-up areas of the District. The outlying parts having a fortnightly collection. The refuse is taken to the Council's tips which are situated within the District.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTs 1936 AND 1961

Statutory Nuisances Notices in accordance with the provisions of Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 were served in respect of the following statutory nuisances:

1. Premises kept in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance.
2. Nuisance arising from the keeping of pigs.

Drainage

A Notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 39 of the Public Health Act 1936 was served requiring the provision of satisfactory drainage. This Notice was not complied with and the Council executed the works required and instituted proceedings for the recovery of the cost incurred.

Cleansing of Verminous Premises During the year one house was found to be infested with fleas and was disinfested.

Inspection is made of accommodation occupied by prospective tenants of Council houses in order to ensure that furniture and other belongings are free from vermin prior to arrival. No action was necessary in 1965.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

One factory in the District is registered with the Council for the use of filling materials.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats or dogs is carried on.

Eleven applications for licences were received in 1965 and these were granted.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

Four complaints alleging noise nuisance were received during the year. Below are listed the alleged cause of the complaints and the measures taken to reduce the noise;-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Working of chalk pit | - | The use of a smaller bulldozer. |
| 2. Working of a sand pit | - | Some alleviation from confining the hours of work to reasonable periods with no Sunday working. |
| 3. Machinery at a farm | - | Fitting of a silencer. |
| 4. Pump at sewage works | - | Replacing a petrol engine pump by one which was electrically driven. |

There are no Offensive Trades, no Common Lodging Houses, and no Pet Animal Shops in the District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

Section 47 and Section 1 of the above-mentioned Acts respectively provide for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Fortunately it was not necessary to take formal action under either of these Acts.

Burials (Section 50 National Assistance Act 1948)

There were no burials in 1965.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES

There is no public mortuary in the Rural District. By arrangement with the respective Councils, bodies are received from Chanceton-bury into the public mortuary at Shoreham-by-Sea and the public mortuary at Horsham.

During 1965, 17 bodies were taken to the Shoreham-by-Sea Mortuary and 5 to the Horsham Mortuary.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is "to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation".

Below is a summary of the work carried out during 1965 in the investigation of complaints of rodent infestation and in the treatment of infested premises.

Number of complaints received . . . 259

Number of visits by Rodent Operator . . 1935

	1 Local Authority	2 Dwelling houses	3 Business & Other	Total 1,2,3	Agri- cult.
No. of properties in Local Authority's district	20	7720	928	8668	926
No. of properties inspected	10	170	38	218	31
No. of properties found to be infested with rats	10	133	37	180	31
No. of properties found to be infested by mice	-	17	1	18	-
No. of infested properties treated	10	150	38	198	31
No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:-					
a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
b) Structural Work i.e. proofing	-	-	-	-	-
No. of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

Sewer baiting - During July 1965 test baiting was carried out at 37 manholes. No baits were taken.

F O O D A N D F O O D P R E M I S E S

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 makes provisions in connection with the following:-

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs
- Food unfit for human consumption
- Hygiene in connection with sale of food to the public
- Milk and Dairies
- Provision and Regulation of Markets
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc in connection with sale of food
- Special provisions as to the sale etc of particular food
- Slaughterhouse and Knackers Yards

The Department has records in respect of 230 food premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:-

Bakehouses	6
Bakers, Sugar and Flour Confectioners	121
Butchers Shops	17
Fishmongers	4
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and General Provisions	64
Hotels and Licensed Premises	64
Ice Cream - Retail Sales	85
Preparation and/or the manufacture of sausages etc	23
Restaurants and cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc	90

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the above Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

Food Complaints

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 under Section 2 and Section 8.

Section 2 provides that:

Any person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded by the purchaser shall be guilty of any offence.

Section 8 provides that, subject to the provisions of this section any person who:

- a) sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, or
- b) deposits with, or consigns to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale

any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption shall be guilty of an offence.

In 1965 eleven complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. These related to meat pies, pork pies, steak and kidney pies and a cauliflower. An investigation was made of these complaints and the vendors of the food in question invited to submit explanations. Warning letters were sent in respect of two of the complaints to the manufacturers, producers and suppliers concerned. In the other cases no action was taken for lack of sufficient evidence or other reasons.

Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food)

An authorised officer of a council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this Section, but requests were received from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. On the next page is a list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

	<u>Ton</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Qr.</u>	<u>lb.</u>	<u>oz.</u>
Butchers Meat	1	3	2	18	9
Tin Meat		1	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Vegetables				26	15
Tinned Fruit			3	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Fish				21	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned Soup				5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Milk				3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam				3	0
Puddings				1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese					12
Fruit Juice				4	8

The main causes which rendered the above food unfit were:-

Tinned Foods	-	damaged and blown cans
Butchers Meat	-	disease or casualty

Disposal of Unsound Food

Unsound food is disposed of at the Council's tip.

Registered Food Premises

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. This Section provides that no premises shall be used for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

Below is given the number of food premises in the District registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	1
Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	85
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	21

Ice-Cream (Methylene Blue Test)

Fifty samples of ice-cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test and were reported on as follows:-

Grade I	-	42
Grade II	-	8
Grade III	-	0
Grade IV	-	0

Grades I and II are satisfactory. Grades III and IV are unsatisfactory.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

In accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, there are ten milk distributors registered with the Council.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

These Regulations require special conditions to be complied with before licences to use the special designations are granted. The designations are (a) Untreated (b) Pasteurised (c) Sterilised and all milk sold to the public bears one of these designations.

Untreated milk is milk which is sold 'raw' (i.e. not heat treated) to the public.

Pasteurised and Sterilised milks have received heat treatment before being sold to the public.

Examination of Milk

1. Prescribed Tests

Designated milks are required to comply with certain prescribed tests according to the designation.

In 1965, 30 samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the prescribed test, and below are the results:

Satisfied prescribed test	22
Failed to satisfy test	8

The failed tests were reported to the Divisional Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, which is the authority responsible for the issuing of licences for this milk.

2. Biological Examination

In 1965, 30 samples of Untreated Milk (farm bottled) were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli and for the brucella organism, to the Public Health Laboratory. The brucella ring test was positive in the case of six of the samples but the brucella organism was not isolated. *M. Tuberculosis* was not found by guinea pig inoculation in any of the samples.

In addition to reports on samples taken by the Department, three reports were received on samples taken by other authorities not within the District. From these samples brucella abortus type 2 was isolated in each case. The three samples were of milk from the same farm. This milk had been obtained from 2 herds. Individual samples from 120 cows (approx.) were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the capillary test. The capillary test result was positive in respect of the samples from 2 cows in one herd and from 8 cows in the other herd. The infected animals were all put into one herd and the milk from this herd was sent for heat treatment.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1953

It was necessary for a Notice in accordance with Regulation 4. 1.(a) of the above-mentioned Regulations to be served in respect of a food handler who was suffering from a *Salmonella* infection. This Notice requires that a person suffering from such illness should discontinue from engaging in any occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink for human consumption.

In another case of food poisoning the person concerned was engaged in the food business in another district. This information was passed to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

It was necessary for a Notice to be served in accordance with Regulation 19 (2) of the above-mentioned Regulations, in respect of a person engaged in an occupation connected with milk, who was suffering from a *Salmonella* infection.

The Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 requires that this Report should contain details of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, grouped in categories of trade carried on in them and including the following information for each category separately:-

- (i) the number of premises;
- (ii) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16;
- (iii) the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies;
- (iv) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.

With regard to (i) above the categories of food businesses are listed below with the number in each category given at the side.

Bakehouses	6
Bakers, Sugar and Flour Confectioners	121
Butchers Shops	17
Fishmongers	4
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and General Provisions	64
Hotels and Licensed Premises	64
Ice Cream - Retail Sales	85
Preparation and/or the manufacture of sausages etc.	23
Restaurants and cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	90

(iii) Regulation 19 applies to practically all the premises.

(ii) and (iv) No premises in the District are exempted from these Regulations.

The standard of compliance with the Regulations varies. With regard to Regulation 16 a considerable number of wash hand basins are situated at a distance from the food room frequently in association with the sanitary accommodation - bathroom, water closet etc. - and in addition this may be situated on another floor.

Contraventions of the Regulations The following contraventions were found during 1965. The number for each is shown at the side.

Regulation 6 (Cleanliness of equipment etc.)	5
Regulation 8 (Food to be protected from risk of contamination.)	10
Regulation 13 (Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public)	1
Regulation 16 (Washing facilities to be provided)	13
Regulation 17 (First Aid Equipment)	1
Regulation 18 (Storage of outdoor clothing)	1
Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing food and equipment)	4
Regulation 21 (Ventilation of food rooms)	4
Regulation 22 (Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food)	2
Regulation 23 (Cleanliness and repair of food rooms)	19
Regulation 24 (Accumulation of refuse)	4
Regulation 25 (Temperature at which certain foods to be kept)	2
Regulation 28 (Washing facilities - mobile shops)	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

One new licence and five renewal licences were granted.

Meat Inspections are carried out regularly at the slaughterhouses and the table on next page shows the particulars of the inspections. The causes of the condemnation were as follows:-

<u>5 calves</u>	<u>13 sheep</u>
1 moribund fevered	2 fevered and oedematous
1 nephritis and oedema	1 moribund, fevered a
1 immaturity	1 moribund, fevered and oedematous
1 fevered and oedematous	9 bruising, extensive and severe
1 bruising and lacerations	

LICENSING ACT 1961

Six applications for renewal of licences under the above Act were made.

GAME ACT, 1831

Three new Licences and ten renewal licences were granted.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
<u>Number Killed</u>	329	-	99	354	656
<u>Number Inspected</u>	329	-	99	354	656
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	5	13	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	115	-	-	21	23
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	34.9%	-	5.0%	9.6%	3.5%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticerci only</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-

H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, local authorities have duties under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936 the main action taken is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with earlier in this report.

Other aspects of housing are dealt with under the Housing Act 1957 and other relevant acts - the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, the Housing Act 1961, the Housing Act 1964 and others. The House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 introduced a new system of grants known as Standard Grants and the Housing Act 1961 ushered in a new system of housing subsidies, and gave extensive new powers to local authorities to enable them to deal with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. The Housing Act 1964 received the Royal Assent on the 16th July 1964. Part I came into operation on the 16th July 1964, and Parts III and IV on the 16th August 1964. This Act provides for the development of housing societies through the establishment of a new body - the Housing Corporation. It also confers new compulsory powers on local authorities to secure improvement of houses, amends the improvement grant system and enlarges the powers of local authorities to remedy conditions in multi-occupied houses.

Below is set out certain of the provisions of these Acts

HOUSING ACT, 1957

- Part II deals with the provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary conditions of houses.
- Part III deals with Clearance Areas.
- Part IV deals with the abatement of Overcrowding.
- Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Part II

Section 3 (Duty of Local Authority to inspect district and keep records)

Number of houses inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consoli- dated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.	.	26
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Section 4 (Definition of Standard of Fitness)

This section enacts that in determining for any of the purposes of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition with respect to the following matters, that is to say:-

- (a) repair
- (b) stability
- (c) freedom from damp
- (d) natural lighting
- (e) ventilation
- (f) water supply
- (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

Part II

Section 16 (Power of local authority to accept undertaking)

Under the provisions of Section 16(4) of the Housing Act 1957, undertakings were accepted by the Council in respect of the properties named below, that the said premises shall not be used for human habitation until the Council are satisfied that they have been rendered fit for that purpose.

Winscombe, High Street, Upper Beeding

Bethany, George's Lane, Washington

Clayton Cottages, Sullington

In respect of Bethany, George's Lane, Washington, a schedule of works was accepted by the Council.

In respect of Clayton Cottages, Sullington, the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 69(2) of the Housing Act 1957, gave notice that after execution of works specified in an application the premises would be fit for human habitation and would, with reasonable care and maintenance, remain so fit for a period of five years.

Section 17 (Power of local authority to make a Closing Order or Demolition Order)

In accordance with Section 17:-

- (a) A Closing Order was made on the property known as The Patch, High Street, Upper Beeding, prohibiting the use of the said property for any purpose other than a purpose approved by the Council.

- (b) Demolition Orders were made on the properties named below:

Hatches Bungalow, East Street, West Chilmington
The Bungalow, Bylesborough, Henfield.

Part III - Clearance and Redevelopment

Slum Clearance Programme The Council did not submit any proposals to the Minister for the periods 1955-60 and 1960-65 respectively.

However the Council declared a Clearance Area, namely Castletown, Upper Beeding Clearance Area in 1964 and made a Clearance Order on it in 1964. This order The Castletown Upper Beeding Clearance Order 1964 was confirmed by the Minister in 1965.

Part V - Provision of housing accommodation

Below is a summary showing the number of units of housing accommodation a) completed and b) in the course of construction in 1965 by the Council and by private developers respectively.

Council Housing

Number of units of housing accommodation completed by the Council during 1965	93
Number of units of housing accommodation under construction by the Council but not completed by 31.12.65	144

Of the 93 units completed in 1965 24 were for old persons.

Private Housing

Number of units of private accommodation completed during 1965	229
Number of units of private accommodation under construction but not completed by 31.12.65	268

Modernisation of Council Houses

On the next page are given some figures showing the progress which the Council's modernisation scheme for Council houses has

made and the stage it had reached by 31st December, 1965:

Number of houses for modernisation in Council's total programme	492
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Number of Council houses in which modernisation was carried out during the year ended 31.12.65.	54
---	----

Total number of houses in which modernisation completed up to 31.12.65.	424
---	-----

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958

Under Section 30 of this Act grants can be made by local councils to help owners to improve houses to a good standard or to convert them into flats. These grants are known as Discretionary Grants, and in 1965 the Council approved 28 Discretionary Grants.

HOUSE PURCHASE & HOUSING ACT 1959

as amended by HOUSING ACT 1961 & HOUSING ACT 1964

This Act requires local authorities to make grants known as Standard Grants which are available towards the cost of providing all or any of the following amenities which a house lacks:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot water supply;
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions.

During 1965 the Council approved 17 Standard Grants.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 43 of this Act, the Council made advances to 7 persons to assist them in the purchase of houses.

CARAVANS

Below is shown the number of caravans in the District in 1965:-

No. of individual caravans	..	60
No. of caravan sites	..	16
Total number of caravans on these sites	..	330
a) residential -		97
b) holiday use -		233
No. of caravans discontinued during the year	..	34

LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

Enquiries as to any outstanding sanitary or other Notices were answered in connection with Land Charge Searches in respect of 1,093 properties.

RENT ACT 1957

A certificate of disrepair in accordance with Part II of the First Schedule to the Rent Act, 1957 was issued.

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F A C T O R I E S S H O P S A N D O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e. whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

The law relating to outworkers is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act.

The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Minister of Labour.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

Below is a list of the factories registered in the District and on the following pages are tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

Factories registered in the District

The following is a summary of industries and trades:-

Engineers, Blacksmiths and Metal Workers	17
Garages, Cycle Shops	38
Sawmills	5
Furniture repairers and upholsterers	4
Tar factories, cement and brickworks and concrete factories	12
Chalk, clay, sand and lime pits	10
Printers	2
Builders Yards	19
Boot Repairers	5
Food Manufacturers	24
Bakehouses	6
Electrical, radio workshops	15
Flour Mills	2

SHOPS ACT 1950

Sections 37, 38 and 39 of this Act, dealing with arrangements for health and comfort for shop workers, were repealed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. Certain duties remained in 1965 and 129 inspections were made. No contraventions were found.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS For purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

	Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
i)	Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	16	6	2	-
ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	144	50	2	-
iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	Total	160	56	4	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

There were 5 Outworkers and they were all employed by firms having factories outside the District. The nature of the work carried out was the "Making etc., Cleaning and Washing Wearing Apparel".

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:--

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro-secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drain-age of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
a) Insufficient	2	1	-	1	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat-ing to Outwork)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	4	-	1	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises came into force in 1964.

Below is a table showing the number of premises registered, their classification and the number which had received a general inspection by the end of the year.

CLASS OF PREMISES	Registered Premises		
	No.reg. during year	Total No. regist. at end of year	Number receiving a general inspection during yr.
Offices	6	50	15
Retail Shops	10	114	30
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	19	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
The number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 220			
117 Contraventions of the Act were observed Notices were served requiring compliance with the Act.			
The table below shows an "analysis of persons employed in premises by workplace".			
Class of workplace	Number of persons employed		
Offices	79		
Retail Shops	180		
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-		
Catering establishments, etc.	7		
Fuel storage depots	-		
Canteens	-		
Males 105 Females 161 Total 266			

Lighting Standards General impression is that natural lighting is generally adequate in offices, washrooms and sanitary conveniences. In shops it is obscured by window displays. Artificial lighting generally adequate in shops, but in storerooms, provided by a single bulb it may be obscured by storage racks. Usually room for improvement in corridors, and staircases, for both natural and artificial.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during 1965:-

COMPLAINTS - 156 complaints were received and investigated.

INSPECTIONS, REINSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC. UNDER THE VARIOUS ACTS

Atmospheric Pollution (Smoke Observations 45, Visits 2)	47
Animal Boarding Establishments . . .	12
Bakehouses . . .	18
Butchers Shops & Slaughterhouses . . .	443
Caravans, Tents & Sheds . . .	38
Dairies & Distributers of Milk . . .	57
Designated Milk Samples . . .	33
Factories & Workshops . . .	56
Housing Acts . . .	51
Ice Cream Premises . . .	51
Ice Cream Samples . . .	50
Infectious Disease Visits . . .	201
Noise . . .	18
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act . . .	220
Other Food Premises . . .	158
Public Health Acts . . .	1222
Rag Flock Act . . .	1
Rodent Infestations . . .	85
Shops Act 1950 . . .	129
Water Samples . . .	110
Miscellaneous . . .	191

NOTICES

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Food Hygiene Regulations	30	33
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	54	47
Public Health Acts	58	58

DEFECTS REMEDIED AND NUISANCES ABATED

Accumulations and deposits . . .	17
Defective and inadequate dustbins . . .	-
Defective drainage system . . .	24
Defective, unsatisfactory w.c. and urinal . . .	9
Keeping of animals . . .	9
Premises infested with cockroaches . . .	1
Premises infested with fleas . . .	1
Premises infested with flies . . .	4
Structural defects/house repairs . . .	59

A P P E N D I X

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided by other authorities under the Acts mentioned:

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following Services :

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act).

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Hospital Board and the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	-	General Hospital
Worthing Hospital	-	General Hospital
Littlehampton Hospital	-	General Hospital
Swandean Hospital	-	Infectious Diseases and Long stay cases
Zachary Merton Hospital	-	Maternity Hospital

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act).

These Services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The Care of Mothers and young children
2. Domiciliary midwifery
3. Home Nursing
4. Health Visiting
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Service
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness
8. Home Help

3. General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

